

Notice.
Legionary Court of En-
dix was appointed Collector
the said legion, com-
the company musters in April
n Mac Leod, Clerk.

Notice.
Subscriber being appoint-
egionary Court for the second
Militia, to collect the Fines
the members thereof—He
se persons fined will be pena-
payments when called on
limited by law is short of
return to the Legionary Court

Wm. Dixon.

ington Tavern.

DOLPH MOTT
ed to the house lately occu-
PETER HEISKELL, sign at
eral Washington,
continues to keep a House of
ENT for Travellers & others,
s sincere thanks to his friends
er custom, and hopes from
to business to merit and re-
uance of the patronage of a

MAS SIMMS
RECEIVED AND FOR
SALE,
Lisbon, in a short pas-
e sch'r Rachel, Hacker,
xes of excellent large
English Walnuts.
s by the brig Lucy.
t shell'd Almonds,
ones,
fins, by the box,
s and Filberts,
French Brandy,
it, Wine,
and brown Sugar,
lives, Anchovies & Capers,
empty and full, as may be

of well cured Bacon,
ms,
g to the bl.)
bl. &c. &c.

RECEIVED,
the subscriber, at his store
Union street,
bon Lemons by the
uts by the frail or pound,
unes and Figs,

ll, from New Providence,
large, fine Pine Ap-

a, bottled Cyder by the

Chewing Tobacco,

f the Good Things

you will but Turn the

A. WILLIS.

Published,
is office—price 50 cents.

REATISE

ical Farming:

ularly the following sub-

cts, viz.

er of Paris, with Direc-

it; and general Obser-

use of other Manures,

ing; thick Sowing of

d of preventing Fruit

caying, and

in General.]

on A. Binn,

ty, Virginia, Farmer

zaw

Port Wine.

brig Commerce, captain

Oporto, and will com-

is afternoon,

casks Port Wine,

ch as is usually shipped

arket, for sale by

& T. VOWELL.

d.

DAILY BY

WDEN.

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1803.

No. 839.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
100 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseymeres, Duffils,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russells,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silegia do.

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslins and Muslin Hand'ls,

India Muslins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 20.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quarter casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cashmeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halticks,

Fearnaught,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

August 20.

Kicketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,

2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,

2 do. hosiery,

10 boxes wool and cotton cards,

5 tresses threads,

30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,

10 hds. molasses,

4 do. Jamaica spirits,

6 do. sugars,

20 barrels prime pork,

50 do. herring,

20 do. shad,

30 kegs James river tobacco,

100 tons plaster.

They are giving Cash, for

wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans

and tobacco.

August 1.

They are giving Cash, for

clean linen and cotton rags.



Advertiser

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Raisins in kegs and boxes,

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ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cashmeres,

Kerseys,

THEATRE.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

August 20th,

WILL BE PERFORMED,
A celebrated Comedy, called

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

End of the Play Mr. STORY will sing
"The Rose and the Lily," from the
Opera of the Seige of Belgrade.

To which will be added, a Farce
CALLED

LOVERS' QUARRELS:
or,

Like Master Like Man.

Doors to be opened at 6, and the
performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Box 6s. Pitt 4s.

Subscribers are respectfully informed
their tickets will be left at Mr Thomas's book store.

The new Comedies of
DELAYS and BLUNDERS, and the
MARRIAGE PROMISE are in preparation.

August 19.

Attention!

The Members of the EPSOM JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Gadsby's Hotel on Saturday the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock. Members will take notice, that on this day several gentlemen wishing to become members will be ballotted for.—Gentlemen Sportsmen of Maryland are invited to attend.

August 12.

For Sale,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 22d of August, at five
o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

An elegant three story
BRICK HOUSE,
on King street, which has never been occupied. Also,

Four Lots of Ground on the same street. The above property is in fee simple, and clear of every incumbrance whatever.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 10. dds

Cotton & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,
500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.

August 19.

Just Received and for Sale,
Per the schooner John, capt. Tupman,

Large Sweet Oranges :

Likewise, Spice Salmon in kegs, first quality Cyder Vinegar for pickles, a few quintals old Dumb Fish, a parcel of Smithfield Bacon Hams, R. Island Cheese, a few boxes excellent Lemons, and a general assortment of

Groceries, Fruits & Nuts.

THOS. S. MMS.

Just received and for Sale,
Per the schooner John, captain Tupman,

Large Sweet Oranges.

Likewise, first quality Cyder Vinegar for pickles, a few quintals old Dumb Fish, a parcel of Smithfield Bacon Hams, R. Island Cheese, a few boxes excellent Lemons, and a general assortment of

Groceries, Fruits & Nuts.

A. WILLIS.

FLAX SEED.

The highest price given for Flax Seed.

A. Smith & Son.

(a 5 d)

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. V.

AFTER attempting to maintain his extraordinary doctrine, Secretary Gallatin assumes a different position, and contends, that more than 7,300,000 dollars have, exclusively of the payment to the bank, been applied, during the year 1802, towards the further redemption by payment of the debt of the United States, and that after having paid the interest and instalments which fell due during that year, the purchase of about three millions and half of guilders, remitted to Holland, towards the payment of the Dutch debts falling due next year, was a faithful, legal and proper execution of the law.

With respect to the payment of 1,910,000 dollars made to the bank of the United States, the whole of it, except 2,400 dollars, ought undoubtedly to be excluded from the account. The proceeds of the bank shares belonging to the United States, amounting to 1,287,600 dollars; and secretary Gallatin himself, in his official report, has stated these proceeds as distinct from the annual appropriation for the year 1802. What is more decisive, the bank shares were not appropriated to the sinking fund; nor were their proceeds declared to be vested in the commissioners, by the act of the 31st of May, 1796. Yet this is the act under which it has been attempted to justify the sale of the shares lately belonging to the United States.—Let any person examine it with attention, he cannot find in any section of it, that the bank shares or their proceeds were ever appropriated and vested as part of the sinking fund.

With these incidental remarks, the subject of the bank shares is dismissed. And this is done the more readily, as the transaction has been examined and exposed, in congress, by the talents of Bayard & Griswold. We return, therefore, to the main position assumed by Secretary Gallatin. He contends, that, after having paid the interest and instalments which fell due during the year 1802, the purchase of about three millions and a half of guilders, remitted to Holland, towards the payment of the Dutch debt which fell due next year, was a faithful, legal, and proper execution of the law. The trial of epithets will not prove this assertion to be correct; and he comments, with laborious minuteness, on the third section of the act. The third section, he says, directs the commissioners to pay, every year, the interest accruing and the instalments or parts of principal falling due during that year, and then proceeds in the following words: "And also it shall be the duty of the commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase, of the present debt of the U. S. States."

In attending to this clause he particularly relies on the force of the word, towards, as the sheet anchor of his argument. It would seem, however, as if the true construction of the clause might be apprehended, without much difficulty, by any person competent to be secretary of the treasury. Those who understand the fiscal arrangements of the United States need not be informed, that the public debt comprehends various species of stock, some of which are reimbursable at pleasure, while others are reimbursable by instalments. An extinguishing annuity of eight per cent. is payable on the funded six per cent. and deferred stocks. And the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock is postponed, by contract, until the principal instalments of the foreign debt shall have been paid. As to any of these species of debt, if it is intended to discharge more than is reimbursable, by contract, in any one year, the stock must be purchased in market. But the other species of debt, reimbursable at pleasure, may be discharged, at any time, by paying the nominal sum of the principal, or by purchasing such of the stock as can be obtained under par. The laws of the U. S. therefore, contemplate two modes of extinguishing the debt—payment and purchase.

Every person who understands the language of the country must know that the final redemption of the whole debt will be effected when the last cent is discharged, and not before. When any part except the last, of the public debt is discharged by the application of the public

monies this is an application of those monies towards the final redemption.

In speaking of pecuniary transactions, the word towards is correctly used with reference to payments in part. When a person, indebted to a merchant on bond and on book account makes a payment in part of what he owes, and the sum is applied either to the bond or to the account at the option of the debtor, the money in this case, is applied towards the final discharge of the whole debt.—This phraseology is conformable to the established usage among men of business and information, who have been educated in the country. Numerous examples to the like effect have been found in the appropriation laws of the United States.—It is sufficient to mention two. By an act of the 23d of February 1802, entitled an act making certain partial appropriations for the year 1802, the sum of sixty thousand dollars was appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the pay of the army. Another example is in the act of the 2d of April, 1802, entitled An Act making a partial appropriation for the support of Government during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.—It appropriates the sum of 100,000 dollars towards defraying the expenditure of the civil list. In each of those cases, it must have been well known, that the sum appropriated was but in part of the amount which was finally to be paid; and the phraseology is adopted to convey that idea with precision. Who indeed, will pretend, that the sum of 7,000,000 dollars could now be applied to the final redemption of an existing debt of more than 70,300,000 dollars? It can be applied only towards such redemption. The interest and instalments, as they fall due at various periods within the calendar year, are to be first discharged out of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars; and then a further portion of debt must be extinguished by payment or purchase. In this manner the appropriated monies are to be applied. Each application is an extinguishment of a portion either of interest or principal. Without such extinguishment, there is no application in fact. And an application in fact is the only mode of satisfying the public creditors, however an application in theory may be admired by the manager of the sinking fund.

Enough, it is presumed, if not much more than enough, has now been said, respecting the construction of the words applied, towards the further and final redemption of the debt. In apology for saying so much, let it be considered, that secretary Gallatin appears to place his main reliance on the particular phraseology of the third section. Take his argument in his own words, and mark how he remembers to omit some of the significant parts of the clause, while there is an affectation of reasoning on the whole. He expresses himself in this manner—"The words by payment or purchase," are, according to the strict sense of the sentence, connected with the word, "redemption;" the further and final redemption is to be effected by payment or purchase; the application of monies which the commissioners may legally effect, is towards the farther redemption: the subtlety of the objection seems to consist in making the words "by payment" depend immediately on the words "to cause to be applied," from which it would result, that the application, instead of being, as expressed by the law, towards a redemption, which redemption must, when effected, be effected by payment or purchase, would be confined to an immediate payment; and as the purchase of bills is not an immediate payment, but a provision towards a future payment, such purchases would be excluded from that authorization in the law.—Not only that construction is not justified by the strict sense of the words as connected with the sentence; but if it was adopted, it must follow that there did not exist nor ever had existed (for the phraseology of this sentence is transcribed from preceding laws) any authority whatever in the commissioners of the sinking fund to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt. They must, according to that new construction, be bound in the application of the surplus of the fund to an immediate payment; and not be permitted to purchase remittances for the purpose of making a payment the ensuing year. For this is the only clause which authorises the commissioners to make any payment other than for the payment of interest and principal falling due that year; and if it forbids them to make

the purchase of bills under the appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, it forbids them altogether, there being no words in the cause, limiting its effects to that appropriation." The perplexed obscurity of these observations of secretary Gallatin is in his report. After what has already been said, his comment on particular words of the clause would receive unmerited attention, were it now honoured with a further refutation. Some of his more general assertions will be the subject of future animadversion.

ALFRED

NEW YORK, August 17.
The Committee of Health, report the occurrence of 7 deaths and 24 new cases of the prevailing fever, for the 24 hours proceeding 5 o'clock last evening.

One of the deaths was at Bellevue—the other six in the city.

The following address from the French Senate and Tribune were presented to the First Consul on the 26th May.—They better ascertain the sentiments and conduct of the government than columns of speculative comment:

Address presented by the Senate in a body to the Chief Consul.

"Citizen Chief Consul,
"The senate has examined with all the attention which the interest of their country requires, the official papers communicated to it concerning the treaty of Amiens. In your resistance to the violation of that treaty, it has observed reason and justice, and in the negotiation which took place by your orders, a love of peace.

"England wishes to grasp at the commerce of the whole world; it wishes to cover the seas with its fleets, and to stifle industry even in the bosom of every state. The French Consul will not suffer the English dominion in the Mediterranean—he will assert the independence of commerce, and the liberty of every sea. He has revived manufactures in France by opposing to the monopoly of England barriers similar to those which she herself has for so many years opposed to the commerce of France.—Such is the motive of the war which she has dared to kindle up: the cause which the Chief Consul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, Citizen Chief Consul, has been so great, that it had need of being protected by your glory; it has manifested to all Frenchmen the religious attention which you pay to every thing in which they are interested; it has doubled their confidence, their gratitude, and their love: it has doubled their strength and their zeal to defend that national Majesty, the image of which it more and more loves to contemplate in the Consular Majesty, and of which you are once more to be the avenger. When they read in the first answers given on your part to the hostile message of the King of England, these words equally noble and pacific:

"The Chief Consul considers it glorious on this occasion to be taken unawares; they will, with one voice, exclaim—"Three powerful guarantees are always ready in France—the love of the people towards the Chief of the State, the valour of the army, and the genius of the Chief Consul!"

Address of the Tribune to the Chief Consul, by citizen Trouve, President.

"Citizen Chief Consul,—The Tribune, in the sitting of the day before yesterday, decreed, that it should go in a body to express to Government the following sentiments:

"The Tribune, in virtue of the right given to it by the 23d article of the 3d title of the constitution, after examining the negociation which has been carried on between the Republic and England; convinced that the government has done every thing to preserve peace that the honor of the French people could endure; that the British Cabinet, however, in this negociation, has employed unusual forms, false allegations, unjust demands, and even acts of hostility; that the peace allowed to France must be purchased by the infraction of a solemn Treaty, by injury towards its Allies—decides, that the following sentiments may be conveyed to the Government by the Tribune in a body.—The Tribune wishes that the most energetic measures may be immediately taken, to cause to be respected the faith of Treaties, and the dignity of the French people!

"Citizen Chief Consul, in conveying to you this wish agreeably to the sentiment of the whole Republic, the Tribune

bills under the appropriate being no words in its perplexed obscurity of secretarial Gallatin's entanglement of accounts. After what has already been said on particular subjects, it now receives unimpeachable comment on. Some of his more general will be the subject of future.

ALFRED.

R.K., August 17.
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address from the French Senate were presented to on the 26th May.—

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Chief Consul, has examined with all the interest of their official papers concerning the treaty of resistance to the violence.

in the negotiations by your orders, a love of

shes to grasp at the whole world; it wishes with its fleets, and to stifle the bosom of every state, will not suffer the in the Mediterranean independence of com-

erty of every sea. He manufactures in France by monopoly of England to those which she herself many years opposed of France.—Such

the war which she has the cause which is that of all nations; great, that it had need by your glory; it has enriched the religious pay to every thing interested; it has doubled their gratitude, and their strength and that national Majes-

tic it more and more in the Consular Mass you are once more to when they read in the on your part to the King of England, noble and pacific:—I consider it glorious to be taken unawares," voice, exclaim—guarantees are always the love of the people the State, the valour genius of the Chief

to the Chief Consul, President. Consul,—The Tribune of the day before yesterday it should go in a Government the fol-

in virtue of the right article of the 3d section, after examining which has been carried on with England; government has done every peace that the honor could endure; that however, in this newly unusual forms, unjust demands, and that the peace almost be purchased by an Treaty, by ins-decrees, that the may be conveyed to the Tribune in a te wishes that the may be imme- to be respected the dignity of the

insul, in conveying eably to the senti-public, the Tribu-

nate will not repeat the expressions of its admiration for the attitude you have so long preserved. The government has shewn itself calm because itself itself just—it remained passive to provocation, because it was strong in its loyalty. Nor will the Tribune praise you for having rejected every idea which would have degraded the national dignity; you are the First Magistrate of France, and honour to the French was always a religious duty.—But they come to thank you for having trusted to their devotion; for having foreseen that their courage would correspond to their energy: for having thus proved beforehand, that if England entertained any hope of intestine divisions it calumniated all the French citizens, and made a calculation as false as injurious. Never has any power better demonstrated this truth, known in all ages—"Iniquity has belied itself."

"Citizen Chief Consul, glory seemed for you to have exhausted all her gifts; when she opens to you a new source, it gives us great pleasure to receive from you an assurance, that the operations of war will not interrupt the cares of peace; of all the kinds of happiness which your mind is invited to taste, that of having wished, of having prepared, and of having established the happiness of thirty millions of people, will always be to you the most affecting and most valuable of rewards."

The Chief Consul, after returning answers to the Legislative Body and the Tribune, held a conversation with them, of which the following is the substance:

"We are forced to make war to repel an unjust aggression. We will make it with glory. The sentiments by which the grand bodies of the state are animated, and the spontaneous movement which conveys them to the government on this important occasion, are a happy presage.

"The English government seems even to have been obliged to deceive the nation in the official communication it has made. It has taken care to keep back all those papers which were of such a nature as to make known to the English people the moderation and conduct of the French Government during the whole negotiation.

Some of the notes which the British Ministers have published are mutilated in the most important passages.—The remainder of the papers communicated to the Parliament contains an extract from dispatches of some public or private agents. It belongs only to these agents to contradict or acknowledge their reports, which can have no influence in debates so important, since their authenticity is at least as uncertain as their veracity. A part of the details which they contain are materially false, and particularly in regard to the conversation supposed to have taken place between the Chief Consul and Lord Whitworth, in the private audience given to that Minister.

"The justice of our cause is acknowledged even by our enemies, since they refused to accept the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, two Princes whose spirit of justice is acknowledged by all Europe.

The English government thinks that France is a province of India, and that we have not the means of afflicting our treasons, or of defending our just rights against an unjust aggression. Strange incongruity of a government which has armed its nation by telling it that France wished to invade it! We find among the papers published by the English government a letter of the minister Talleyrand to a commissioner of Foreign Relations. This is a mere circular form addressed to the commercial agents of the republic.—It is agreeable to the usage established in France since the time of Colbert, and the same exists amongst most of the powers of Europe. The whole nation knows whether our commercial agents in England are military men as the British ministry affirm. Before these functions were intrusted to them, they belonged for the most part to the council of prizes, or the civil administration.

"If the King of England is resolved to keep Great Britain in a state of war, till France acknowledges his right of executing or violating treaties at his pleasure, as well as the privilege of insulting the French government in official or private publications, without being able to complain, the fate of mankind must be pitied. We will certainly leave to our posterity the French name, always honored and spotless. We will maintain our right to make such regulations among ourselves as may be suited to our public administra-

tion, and such tariffs in our custom-houses as our commerce and our industry may require.

"Whatever circumstances may be, we shall always allow England to set the example in violent proceedings, contrary to the peace and independence of nations; and it will receive from us that example of moderation which alone can maintain social order."

PHILADELPHIA, August, 17th.

We have seen a letter from Cape François dated the 25th July, from a very respectable merchant there, which states, that several American vessels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government instantly seized on their cargoes, for which they pay one third in produce, and the residue in a new description of Bills. No individual dare purchase: and in consequence of these arbitrary and lawless acts of the government, all confidence in it was destroyed.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

In our reviews of the conduct of the democrats, on the 4th of July last, we have hitherto avoided commenting on the way in which they handled the revered memory of Washington. The prints profited to the party, still echoing their virtuous toasts on that day, we have judged it high time to develop their meaning on that occasion. When we recollect, that those sentiments are not the result of the moment—not prepared at the festive board, when the circling glass might have inflamed the brain—but penned coolly and deliberately a day or two before, we may calculate upon their being the real sentiments of the company.

The memory of that great and good man, was handled with consummate art; but the veil was instantly torn aside, and discovered the St. Tammany society at New York, either totally ignorant of the meaning of their toast, or wilfully insulting his memory.

Did they mean to convey respect, when they compared Washington to Themistocles? The style and connection of the whole sentence would warrant such an idea from a superficial observer; but those who have only a small smattering of history, will soon perceive a gross insult therein, upon the memory of the Father of our Country.

Robertson, in his history of Greece,

says, that Themistocles was a plebeian by birth, ambitious, and in several instances infatuated sedition in Athens. When opposed by Aristides, impatient of control from that rigid censor, he resolved to free his hands of him at once. For that purpose he privately formed a faction, who procured a sentence of banishment upon his opponent.

On the whole Themistocles appears to have been the very character, which in our days we call a Democrat.—He could flatter and deceive the people, for his aggrandizement; and by craft supplant those who stood betwixt him and power. The designs of the Demagogue were, however, at length discovered, and he in his turn was exiled.

What affinity the sons of St. Tammany can find between Themistocles and Washington, we know not—but we find the insult little short of that thrown upon Adams, Jay, and Chase.

THE THEATRE.

"All the World's a Stage,
"And all the men and women merely players."

Shakespeare.

THE Stage, which, from the earliest times has been gaining the ascendancy over barbarism and superstition, we now see in the very zenith of elegance and refinement.

But, as this rational and instructive amusement, is yet new to a number of our fellow citizens, we shall briefly lay before them the antiquity and progress of the Theatre; ere we proceed to criticise on the performers of the Alexandria Company.

As far as tradition reaches back, we are informed of the Stage. Many centuries before the Christian era, it was in the highest estimation, and the ancient Romans, indulged themselves with the most magnificent and expensive theatrical representations.

Terence, called Publius Terentius, was a favorite dramatic writer in the year of Rome 559, and 192 years before

the birth of Christ. His comedies are among the earliest dramatic works; tho' Escalus was the manager of a public stage, many hundred years before the time of Terence, but no record remains of the merits of his play.

The Roman history informs us that when Terence had finished his first play, he brought it to the Edils for a license. He was ordered to read it before Cecilius, the most approved judge in Rome. The poet's garb, (in which he has been imitated, by many modern authors of great merit) was none of the best, and he was therefore ordered to be seated in an ordinary place and begin, whilst Cecilius was at supper. The first few lines of his fine verses, caused his judge to start from the table, and to order the poet to approach and sit down by his side.

Terence received 8000 sesterces for one play—a reward, though not exceeding three hundred dollars, yet greater in those days than ever Poet had been given. It was acted twice in one day—those plays were then made to be performed only two or three times in all.

After the decline of the Roman Empire, Europe was distressed by civil wars, and rude attacks from neighboring nations, until about the time that Shakpeare flourished, whose abilities, "we ne'er shall look upon the like again," began to rescue the English drama from the shackles of tyranny. From this time, its progressive advances in England have carried it far beyond Roman grandeur—and in this, the different nations of Europe have endeavoured to keep pace.

The opposition the Stage met with, in this new world, and the feeble support too often extended towards those who labour for both our amusement and information, can not only be accounted for, but, perhaps, in some measure, justified.

When Harper, the Comedian, first attempted to speak the lines of Shakespeare, before a Boston audience, the *fanatics* pulled down his stage—declared his company were imps from hell, and pursued them with all the merciless ferocity of superstition. We are, at this time, proud to assert that the American stage, is emulating that of England, and that Mr. Harper, a few months ago, came down from the back ground of his boards in Boston, in the character of COLUMBUS, to an admiring and applauding audience.

In Alexandria, still younger in theatricals, we require a little more attention, at least to the rules of society, if not respect to the law—else why should the Manager be compelled to complain of a forcible entry into the Theatre, and an offer of reward for apprehending the intruders.

We trust that in the observations we may from time to time make, on the performances which may be offered on the Alexandria Stage, that we shall not be compelled to complain of "a lack of industry" in its performers, and though we mean "nothing to extenuate or set down aught in malice," yet, claiming a right coeval with the Stage itself, we mean to "lash the flaggard and to curb the boundlets."

By the brig Hunter, lately arrived at Baltimore from Gibraltar, we learn that Toulon is blockaded by Nelson.

Bonaparte blocked up in Galata by "his evil genius" Sir Sidney Smith.

That the Emperor of Morocco had six cruisers ready for sea—and it was suspected they were intended to plunder the American commerce.

The Resolution, British frigate, had cut out two French ships from under the batteries of Algiers.

The French have made a demand of 14 sail of the line from Spain, and, that Lucian Bonaparte was at Madrid to negotiate for the assistance of the *Dons*.

It was also reported, at the time the Hunter sailed, that the English fleet in the Mediterranean was proceeding to the blockade of Leghorn, Genoa, and Cetere.

A statement, in some measure incorrect, having been made in an Alexandria print of the reported capture of an American vessel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes proper to state the circumstances on which the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former consul at Tripoli, but residing now at Leghorn, has enclosed to the secretary of state an extract from the Florence Gazette containing an article under the Naples head, dated June 1st, stating that an action had a short time before taken place between

an Algerine frigate and an American vessel which had lately sailed from Naples, with Mr. Smith, chargé des affaires, on board, who had come from Rome for the purpose of taking a passage home. The American vessel was obliged to yield to superior force.

Since the receipt of this letter, another of subsequent date, viz. June 22, has been received from Mr. Cathcart, advising that he had received no further information respecting the capture. Considering it, however, possible, he immediately wrote circulars to the several American consuls on the Barbary coast requesting their interposition in case the vessel should prove to be captured.

The belief of this information should, in our opinion, be received with some hesitation. It may be no other than a report arising from the capture, about the same time, of a Neapolitan frigate by the Adams. Or if an American vessel has been captured, it may have been by a Tripolitan cruiser. The vessels of the Barbary powers are so similar to each other, that frequent mistakes arise in appropriating them to their respective nations.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, the American Consul at Tangier to the Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1803.

"On the 13th January last, I advised Capt. Campbell of the Adams, that I had observed some breakers in the offing of this bay, where such are only seen in bad weather. A small vessel has lately been sent by the court of Spain to examine the rocks which occasion them; but she did not prove sufficient for ascertaining every point with precision; however their bearings I took off E. N. E. from the American flag staff and distance of rather better than two miles, from cape Malabar, (the eastern point of Tangier Bay) nearly W. N. W. was found pretty correct.—Those rocks have never been laid down in any chart; but as by this late survey it is found, there cannot be more than four fathom on the eastern end of them at low water, new and full moon they are certainly so dangerous as will induce the Spaniards to investigate farther and with the emperor's permission. In the meantime I have thought it proper to lay these circumstances before you."

In the month of April last, the republican schooner Telegraph brought into Jamaica the ship Union, sloop Dolphin, and schooner Mary, all of Nantucket, who were found whaling in some bay on the south side of Hispaniola. At the time of their capture, the nearest to the shore of the three vessels, was distant three and a half leagues; the other two, from one to two leagues without her. However, the conscious captain of the Telegraph (to bring them within reach of the law which general Leclerc had made, and which only effected vessels found within two leagues of the shore,) solemnly deposed, that they were all within half a league of the land, and further, that the schooner Mary was at anchor, which happened to be the outmost vessel, and at least 5 leagues distant from shore. They were accordingly labelled; the crews driven ashore in the forts, and detained as prisoners, not being able to stir without the ramparts, although they were at the same time stationed at particular guns, and held to defend the place in case of an attack from the brigands, who were within half cannon shot.

The plea for their detention was, that they might possibly have been supplying the insurgents, although the articles they had on board proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that they were solely following their usual occupation; as, after the strictest search on board, nothing was found but oil, the produce of their fishery, and the necessary implements for carrying it on. Notwithstanding the irrefragable proofs of their innocence, the impartial court at Port au Prince pronounced their condemnation; which, however, was so tardy, that before the determination of this case, which took up more than two months, out of thirty eight men, the number of souls in the three vessels, not one half was left alive from the confinement, bad provisions, and other ill treatment they met with in this detestable country. Captain Clisby died in the month of June—what became of the other two captains, Smith and Fulger, is not known. Such proceedings require no comment—they set the conduct of the French, in that quarter, in its true light. [Telegraph.]

Robert and John Gray
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,

-CONSISTING OF-

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by secret infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakens in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STELL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss of appetite, and paled countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous misery of secret femininity, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amid the agonizing reflections of cautious guilt. When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsies and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; specially removes redness, dimness, itches, and pains; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled blessing even of a weak sight.

Dr. Fawcett's genuine Antibilious Pills.

A reliable and certain preventive of the approach of inflammatory and malignant fevers, which prevail at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India Islands, is the best evidence of their superiority and excellency.

CHAMBAUD'S

Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A safe cure for coughs, colds, asthma and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to assure, that they have been the means of returning many persons in a most precari-

ous state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so voluntary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief.—Asthma and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Anodyne Essence, for all kinds
of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtues of the Anodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Anodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER's Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of leuwy, carbuncular eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scrofulous complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Renfelaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he pretends to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm Destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. In six families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the spring and fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared tickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous black worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum
of Life,

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Distillery.

Curious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousand's of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world. Price: 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS OF HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this

valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copy our directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters,
faithfully prepared at the original ware-
house, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood
the test of universal approbation in Europe
for near a hundred years, in the cure and
prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy
choleric, surfeits, hysterical vapours, faintness
and trembling, ague and fever, depressed
spirits, foul breath, worms in children,
swelling, obstructions or stoppages, bilious
fever, sick fits, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now general-
ly used in taverns and public places, and
universally acknowledged by all who have
tried their effects, to be far superior to
the compositions formerly imposed in imita-
tion thereof; the proprietor hath reduced
the price to those who purchase largely
above fifty per cent. Directions will be
posted on the Bottles, and which will be
also sealed, in order to detect counter-
feits and upstart pretenders, who will all
tell you, they make the genuine Stough-
ton's Bitters; and in order to impose their
trash on the public, they sometimes copy
a part of the true advertisement and direc-
tions.

June 13.

Valuable Property for Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of Alex-
andria county court, in the district of
Columbia at the last June term; and
the last will and testament of Lewis
Hipkins, deceased,

Will be sold at Public Auction,
to the highest bidder, for ready money,
on Thursday the 22d day of September
next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
at the house of Francis Daniel, at the
Little Falls, all the REAL ESTATE
of the said Lewis Hipkins, to wit:

One undivided third part of
207 acres of LAND, in the said district,
near the said Little Falls, upon which are
Merchant Mills, with three pair of French
Burr Mill Stones, and every necessary and
convenient machinery for manufacturing
flour to the best advantage; also a Brew-
ery and Distillery, Miller's House, a
Brewer and Distiller's House, and sundry
other improvements. This property will
be shown to any person who may incline
to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel,
at any time before the day of sale.

A tract of LAND in Fairfax
county, about three miles from the said
Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon
which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs.
Susan Wren lives, and sundry other im-
provements; about two thirds of this land
are cleared, and the remainder in wood;
it is good farming land. Mr. William
Waters, who lives near it, will shew this
land to any person or persons who may
incline to purchase it, at any time previ-
ous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow
of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of
dower in the aforesaid property.

The Sale will commence at twelve
o'clock.

Phil. R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
Wm. Waters, } Exitors.

August 18.

Juit Received,
And for sale by the subscriber,

Claret in casks,
Do. in cases of 2 and } Vintage
4 dozen, } 1798.

Madiera Wine per pipe,
A few hogheads draught Porter,
One packadge of Knives and Forks, plat-
ed handles. Also,

Turks Island,
Cadiz, and } SALT,
Ground Allum.

Plaster of Paris, mould and dip'd Candles,
William I. Hall.

Merchants Wharf Aug. 13. d3teot

To Let,

THE frame Warehouse on King street,
two doors above Pitt Street, now occu-
pied by Ambrose Vasse. Possession will be
given on the 27th of this month—apply
in the absence of the subscriber, to Col.
Dennis Ramsey. R. I. TAYLOR.

August 15.

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES

Gaukipore Sannahs, Allibad Emerty,
Seneipore Battahs, Mugga Mamood,
Lucipore, do. Beroon Gurral,
Chittabully do. Barrapooty,
Brown do. Bandanna Hiss,
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 1.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subcriber
Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy
to the Coopers trade, named MICHAEL
FOLEY, between 18 and 19 years old,
about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark straight
hair, and has a remarkable downy
sheepish look. Being born in the west
Ireland he will be easily discovered by
dialect. Had on when he absconded a
nankeen upper jacket, thickset waistcoat
new ticklenburg trousers and a new
hat, but took other clothes with him. He
is supposed he has gone towards Balli-
more. If taken up 20 miles from Alex-
andria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more
than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all
reasonable charges.

CHAS. JAMIESON.
August 15.

Just received 3 for sale,
60 lbs. of Beef and Pork, from N. York
of an excellent quality—on hand
Holland Gin, and a few hds.
and lbs. of Sugar.

Kenneth Matheson.
August 4.

Washington Tavern,
RANDOLPH MOTT.

Has removed to the house lately occu-
pied by Mr. PETER FEISKE, sign
General Washington,

Where he continues to keep House &
ENTERTAINMENT for Travellers & others.
He returns his sincere thanks to his friends
for their former custom, and hopes from
his attention to business to merit and re-
ceive a continuance of the patronage of
liberal public.

August 8.

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully
informs the public in general that he has
become a resident of this town where
he professes the following branches in
the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits
Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental
Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or
Leather and other implements belonging
to the craft. Also, Stands of Colours for
Regiments and Companies painted and
decorated in the most elegant manner.

GILDING.

Executed in the best manner.
N. B. Signs for country merchants, inn
keepers, and others executed in such a man-
ner that they may be carried to any dis-
tance without danger of injury and with
very little trouble, on the most moderate
terms.

DRAWING.

HE will open a school for teaching
young ladies Drawing and Painting in
water colours and crayons, as soon as a
sufficient number subscribe. He will also
punctually attend on ladies who will pat-
terns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery,
Toilet Tables & other Needle work.

Apply at his lodgings in Water street,
nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first
door south of Col. Hoe's.

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the a-
bove business. June 27.

WILL BE SOLD,
To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 23d
August next,

A two story Frame HOUSE,
situated in an alley leading to the Market
Square, commonly called Gretter's alley.
Said House and Lot is encumbered with
annual rent of 4l. 2s. All other partic-
ulars are unnecessary, as it is presumed the
purchaser will wish to view the property.
The terms of sale are cash.

Sally Clements,
Geo. Gretter,
Chas. Gretter.

N. B. Should the day prove unfavor-
able, it will be sold the next fair day.
July 27.

d3teots

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S. SNOWDEN.